

and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. ROBB, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BUMPERS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 929. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to promote the partnership of small businesses and federally sponsored research entities to develop commercial applications for research projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. COLLINS:

S. 930. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. MACK):

S. 931. A bill to designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself, Mr. BUMPERS, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. CLELAND):

S. 932. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Advisory and Implementation Board on Imported Fire Ant Control, Management, and Eradication and, in conjunction with the Board, to provide grants for research or demonstration projects related to the control, management, and possible eradication of imported fire ants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 933. A bill to amend section 485(g) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make information regarding men's and women's athletic programs at institutions of higher education easily available to prospective students and prospective student athletes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 934. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the adolescent family life program, provide for abstinence education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. BOND, Mr. INOUE, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 935. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limit on the credit for adoption expenses and the exclusion for employer-provided adoption assistance for the adoption of special needs children, and to allow penalty-free IRA withdrawals for adoption expenses; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THURMOND:

S. 936. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Armed Services; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. Res. 102. A resolution designating August 15, 1997, as "Indian Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Indian and American Democracy."; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. ROBB, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BUMPERS, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 929. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to promote the partnership of small businesses and federally sponsored research entities to develop commercial applications for research projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

THE SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACT OF 1997

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I am introducing along with Senators CLELAND, WELLSTONE, ROBB, LANDRIEU, and HARKIN, the Small Business Technology Transfer Act of 1997. I ask unanimous consent that those senators listed in my statement be named original co-sponsors. This legislation would reauthorize the Small Business Administration's Small Business Technology Transfer Pilot Program through fiscal year 2003. The STTR program was originally authorized five years ago to combine the technological innovation of America's universities and research institutions with the business know-how and entrepreneurial spirit of our country's small businesses.

The fact is that other countries are significantly more aggressive in many ways about their joint ventures or partnerships between government and business in order to try to steal market share or create market where there may not even be one. Recently we learned that even as the United States was cutting back on basic research in our budget, Japan had committed a 50-percent increase to its budget because they understand that basic research is the foundation for the future products of the world, and those countries that are able to capitalize on this research are in a much better position to expand their job base.

Millions of dollars each year go to federally sponsored research projects at America's universities, non-profit research centers and federal research laboratories. The innovations that are developed are amazing but the people who conduct the research are not always the best ones to market the product and develop it for commercial use.

We have seen case after case where somebody at a university or at a federally sponsored research facility is sitting on top of a gold mine of information and technology, or even a specific product, but they do not know how to identify the proper target market, gain access to capital, or do the other things necessary to move that product from the laboratory to the market-

place. The STTR program was developed by those of us who feel very strongly that we need to help bridge that gap; that it is an important function in this modern marketplace for us to leverage the ability of those small entrepreneurs by partnering them with the researchers to take the technology out into the marketplace. Because the core competency of research institutions lies in research and not business, fewer practical applications for federally sponsored research were developed than was originally desired. It was Congress' intention to reconcile this problem by coupling non-profit research institutions with small businesses in order to promote the transfer of valuable technology into the commercial sector. This not only benefits the economy, but it ensures that the sponsoring Federal agencies get far more results for the dollars that we invest in research. I know taxpayers are much happier when we do that.

Small business is a more effective mechanism for transferring technology from research institutions to industry where the technology can be used to improve the economy. This is important because even though our research institutions lead the world in science and engineering research, we have had difficulty successfully developing them into commercial applications. Transferring technology from research forums to the commercial marketplace not only benefits the American economy, but also further serves the needs of the sponsoring federal agency by providing better products as a result of the collaboration between the non-profit and for-profit sectors.

Research for federal agencies is conducted in very diverse areas. Because the STTR program is limited to federal agencies with at least one billion dollars designated for outside research, currently five federal agencies participate in the STTR program. Through a series of three phases, research in areas of defense, health and transportation is transformed by small businesses into products and innovations that can be applied in the commercial marketplace. In the first three years of the STTR program, over \$115 million have been awarded by the five participating federal agencies. In fiscal year 1996 alone, over \$60 million in awards were made to over 320 projects. My home state of Massachusetts had 50 projects receive awards in fiscal year 1996 for a total of over \$8.7 million. Among the recipients of these awards were Harvard Medical School, Worcester Polytech and Boston University.

The STTR program helps American businesses compete in the highly competitive marketplace of science and technology. Most of the small businesses participating in this program do not have their own research departments and could not afford to conduct the research needed to produce these products. But by collaborating with the various research institutions, these small businesses gain the access to

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated: